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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,003.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

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A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S.S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. HEARMAN, as above, on TUESDAY, the 18th December 1877.

The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHANDA, 2,032 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. C. D. HUTCHESON, on SATURDAY, the 22nd Dec. 1877, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Cocconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

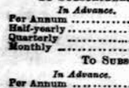
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. L. SHIELL, on THURSDAY, the 20th December 1877, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. G. HAY, on TUESDAY, the 18th December 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. L SHIELL, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 20th December 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA-

VIA SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, TORRES STRAITS.

THE Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, have arranged to despatch a first class passenger steamer once in every 73 days from Batavia for Port Darien, Townsville, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide

The first steamer will leave Batavia 8th May, and thereafter the sailings will be as follows :—

20th July.
2nd October.
14th December.

Through Cargo and passages can be booked from Calcutta or any other port in India for the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

Time occupied on voyage from Calcutta to Batavia, 20 days (about), Batavia to Adelaide 42 days (about), Calcutta to Adelaide 62 days (about).

For Freight or passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Managing Agents B. I. S. N. Company, Limited, Calcutta.
or
W. NICOL & Co., Agents, Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, } on the 1st
} of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£115	} Including Wines	£22	} Without Wines	£4	} Without food.
Suez	36		22		8	
Port Said	35		24		9	
Messina	50		34		14	
Naples	50		34		14	
Leghorn	50		34		14	
Genoa	55		34		14	
Marseilles	55		35		14-10	

Children under 8 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 30th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; they always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

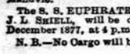
GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 23rd October 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY.

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay to about the dates under :—

	Tons. H.P.	From Bombay.
INDIA	2,260 500	December 29
MACEDONIA	2,372 486	January 5
TRINACRIA	2,107 424	" 19
THESSALY	"	February 2
EUROPA	2,377 424	" 16
CASTALIA	2,200 424	At fortnightly intervals.
ITALIA	2,215 424	

The Thessaly is the property of Mr. David MacIver, M. P. She will not carry passengers

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... " 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, November 13, 1877. Agents.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain T. COLLIN, about the 22nd December.

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,

2,100 Tons register, 200 H. P. nominal,
Captain J. SHAW, about the 12th January.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage &c., will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 1, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
(c)	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	17th Dec.
	VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	24th do.
(c)	GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Sabot	31st do.
				1878	
	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	7th Jan.
(c)	THIBET	2693	400	J. H. Torbock	14th do.
	CHINA	2016	450	T. Alderton	21st do.
(c)	TEHERAN	2580	400	A. H. Johnson	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, November 28, 1877. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.		
MONGOLIA	2833	600	A. Coleman	25th Dec. at 3 p. m.	
INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	8th Jan.	do.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	22nd Jan.	do.
KHIVA	2999	450	G. Lee	5th Feb.	do.

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1877. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	4th Jan. 3 p.m.
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	1st Feb. do.

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 12th November 1877. Superintendent.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. INDIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

LANDED PROPERTY for sale by Public Auction. By order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Borah Hussonjee Salhojee, the Mortgagor.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee, under and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to him by a deed of Mortgage, bearing the date, 14th April 1870.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises all that piece or parcel of land, or Government ground, with messuages, tenements, dwelling house, built thereon, situated lying, and being, without the fort walls of Bombay, on the west side of Baba Dhubboo Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 2,763, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25, containing by admeasurement 116 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by sweepers passage, on or towards the west by Baba Dhubboo Street, on or towards north and south by passages, &c., &c.

For particulars and condition of sale, apply to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.
Bombay, 17th December 1877. Auctioneer.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

ON THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

10 cases coloured sarries.
1 case transparent soap.
2 casks blacking.
2 cases snuff.
On account of the concerned—
E. E. B.—3-10—8 cases of tweed.

AUCTION SALE of valuable blackwood carved Household Furniture, &c. at No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, next to Messrs. Wheatley, Madden and Co.

ON SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 12, Elphinstone Circle the blackwood carved household furniture, &c., belonging to Mr. G. W. Hood, consisting his centre, tent, sofas consisting of blackwood carved sofa couches, drawing room, easy arm and without arm chairs, rattan and American chairs, bedsteads, camp-cots, teacady, teapoys, clothing presses, wardrobe, cupboard, towelhorses, screens, pier, dressing, and washing tables, chiffoniers, dressing glass clock, flower vases, table ornaments, lamps, gentleman's saddle, cut glassware, crockeryware, plated ware, cutlery, &c., &c.

The above will be on view three days previous to the sale.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 17th December 1877.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Landed properties, (Warehouses) at Colaba.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the owner the following very valuable immoveable landed properties, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the two messuages, tenements, or warehouses, hereditaments and premises now standing thereon, situate and being in Bombay in Colaba, in the district of Fort, and Colaba, fronting the Colaba Road on the west side thereof, containing by admeasurement about 592 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 22 and 26, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the Colaba Road, on the West by the property of Premjee Girdhur Esq., on the north by the property of Sir Mamooljee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, and on the South by the property of Manockjee Nusserwanjee Petit, Esq., and which said warehouses and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 29 and together with the said piece or parcel of land or ground were formerly unoccupied and are now in the occupation of Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Jamsetjee Curseetjee Cama, Esq., Solicitor No 2, Meadow Street, or to the undersigned at their office No. 28, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of the materials of the two Chawls at DeLisle Road near B. B. and C. I. R. Workshops, and near the Dadur Road Station.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell for removal the materials of two chawls, one on the DeLisle Road, and the other near the Dadur Road Station, by Public Auction, at the above place, on FRIDAY, the 21st December 1877, at 3 p.m., all materials, the same consisting of large quantity of tiles, trusses, posts, windows, doors, rafters, chunam walls, stones, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 17th December.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 25, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Indian Companies' Act 1866, and in the matter of the Comrawnjee Mills, Limited, in Liquidation.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the above Company, who have obtained the sanction of the Court on that behalf, the undersigned will on SATURDAY, the 5th day of January 1878, between the hours of 1 and 2 P.M., in the afternoon, put up for sale by Public Auction in their rooms, at No 25, Apollo Street, Fort, the assets of the said Company, consisting of unrecovered calls amounting to about 15 thousand rupees. Particulars and conditions of sale can be seen, and all other information can be had at the Office of Messrs. Ardaseer and Hormusjee, the solicitors for the Company.—Bombay, dated the 12th Dec. 1877.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 19th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the following viz :—

An invoice of cut glass fancy inkstands of different sorts and sizes.

An invoice of fancy goods such as fancy fans, scent bottle, full silt scent bottles, mother-o-pearl, sleeve studs and collar buttons, desk, book money purses, lady's bags, briarwood meerschaum pipes, amber pipes, cherrywood and meerschaum cigar tubes, pipes, stoppers, lady's belts, &c.

Fancy and star cut glass-ware consisting of liquor, wine, sherry, port, and champagne glasses.

50 pieces of large size Chinese wire paper lanterns adorned with the name of Empress of India.

500 Fancy coloured Chinese lanterns.

20 Dozen tooth powder, folding paper fans and bamboo fans.

On account and at the risk of Ahamedbhoy Dossabhoy.

15 Bundles of wire nettings of sizes.

1 case of brass screens.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 17th December 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable pictures, consisting of oil-paintings and water color drawings, by Mr. Louis Frank, with and without frames, oleographs, chromolithographs, &c. ; also gilt mouldings, general stock-in-trade, a lot of materials for fire-works and other miscellaneous articles, at Louis Frank's art Gallery, Hummum Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by Louis Frank, Esq., to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the whole of his stock-in-trade.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable stock-in-trade, consisting of an assortment of handsome sets of glassware, rich porcelainware, Elkington and Mappins' plated ware, splendid glass, 12-light chandeliers and table candelabras, Tucker's hanging argand lamps, valuable marble clocks by "Rimmell" and others, Japanese large vases, handsome bronze and marble statues, first-rate engravings and chromolithographs in gilt frames, superior cutlery, Dutch work silver ware, first-class full-size slab billiard tables by "G. Wright and Co.," first-rate breech-loading guns, rifles, &c. at Hunter Street, Fort.

On MONDAY, the 24th and the following days, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable stock-in-trade, belonging to Messrs. Jaffer Sullaman and Co., breaking up their Fort establishment.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 6 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, a miniature billiard table by Thurston, 8 and 12 light chandeliers, splendid pier glasses, carriage and horses, a collection of shells and rare plants, &c., &c., at Cumballa Hill.

ON THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, billiard table, chandeliers, pier glasses, &c., &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property on view six days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 17th December 1877.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

THIS COLLEGE contains THREE DEPARTMENTS—the CLASSICAL, MODERN, and PREPARATORY LOWER SCHOOL.

Boarding and Tuition under 14, £80 ; over 14, £90. Non-Shareholders pay an extra fee of £5. Special advantages for Sons of Clergymen.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) ..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *vid* Southampton ..... ,, 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

NOTICE.

"HALL" LINE
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE

WILL sail POSITIVELY on SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., for LIVERPOOL direct.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

FOR SALE, COPPER EXPANSIONS.

THE VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY has ready for sale COPPER EXPANSIONS for Steam Pipes, of good make and of different sizes. Price moderate. Apply at the Company's Factory, Mazagon.

NOTICE.—Any Persons having a CLAIM against or being indebted to the Estate of the late Colonel LEWIS W. PENN, C. B., Royal Artillery, should communicate with the Undersigned within one month from this date, after which no claim will be entertained.

F. W. WARD, Major, R. A.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Kirkee, December 15, 1877.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

FOR SALE, about 1,000 Tons of COAL ASHES and CINDERS. The heaps are in the Locomotive yard at Parel, and can be seen on application.

All expenses of removal, weighing, &c. to be borne by the purchaser.

Tenders specifying the rate per ton, or a lump sum for the entire quantity, will be received by the Company's Storekeeper, Colaba, up to the 22nd December 1877.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 o'clock p.m. on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, for the PURCHASE of the RIGHT of REMOVING SAND from Butcher's Island

From 1st January to 31st December 1878.
West side of Caranja. Do.
Takoka Alibag. From 1st April to 31st March 1879.

HENRY MORLAND,
Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port.
Bombay, December 15, 1877.

NOTICE.

ATTENTION of the OWNERS of COTTON PRESSES in the Town and Island of Bombay is drawn to Section 5 of Act IX. of 1863.

2. Applications for renewal of Licenses for 1878 should be sent in before the 20th of this month to the Office of the Undersigned.

LESTOCK REID,
Commissioner of Customs and Opium.
Bombay Custom House, Custom Department, December 15, 1877.

REVD. C. M. PYM'S MEETINGS.

		Girgaum Mission Church.	Framjee Cowasjee Hall.
Monday,	Dec. 17th,	7 A.M.	6 P.M.
Tuesday,	" 18th,	" "	8 "
Wednesday,	" 19th,	" "	6 "
Thursday,	" 20th,	" "	" "
Friday,	" 21st,	" "	" "
Saturday,	" 22nd,	" "	" "
Sunday,	" 23rd,	in the Cathedral, at	" "

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

IT is expected that the HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY will be OPEN for TRAFFIC from Khundwa through to Mhow and Indore on or about the 1st January 1878.

THE NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY in connection with this is already open from Indore to Ujein.

Arrangements are being made for the through booking of Passengers and Goods.

Tables of Rates and Fares will shortly be published.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Manager (Open Line) Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.
Mhow, December 13, 1877.

KIRBY'S

GLYCECOLS! GLYCECOLS!! GLYCECOLS!!!

(Exceedingly palatable and attractive Glycerine and Jelly Lozenges)

A PERIENT Glycecols or Lozenges—a mild and safe purgative for children, delicate females and persons of weak constitution who cannot bear strong medicines and a useful remedy for Piles and Threadworms.

Sold in Tins containing 1 dozen ..... As. 12
Do. do. do 3 " ..... Re. 1 12

VOICE GLYCECOLS.

A REMEDY FOR THROAT AFFECTIONS AND LOSS OF VOICE.

Recommended to Clergymen, Public Speakers, Professional and Amateur Singers.

Sold in Tins containing 2 dozens ..... As. 12
Do. do. do. 6 " ..... Re. 1 12

APPOINTED AGENTS IN BOMBAY :

B. S. MADON AND Co.,
DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

HINDUSTANI EXAMINATIONS MADE EASY.

PROSPECTUS.

MR. GHULAM MUHAMMAD MUNSHI, Author of "Colloquial Dialogues" and Translator of the "Baital Pachisi," &c., purposes starting a weekly issue under the title of "Urdu Instructor," containing a week's lessons for the students of the Hindustani language ; i. e. six exercises, with translation in Persian and Nagari characters, and six petitions in each character, with a vocabulary of difficult words and idioms if any. He hopes to make the first issue in the beginning of January next.

The author respectfully begs to solicit that gentlemen willing to subscribe to this publication will be pleased to send in their orders immediately so as to enable him to make arrangements in time.

Subscription Rs. 20 per month ; Rs. 50 for three months in advance.

All orders accompanying remittances will be promptly attended to.

Address : GHULAM MUHAMMAD MUNSHI, Camp, Poona

ENO'S

EFFERVESCING FRUIT SALT

HAS ARRIVED.

Per bottle Cash, Re. 1-12-

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen..Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, an Oscillating Double-action Condensing ENGINE (Marine), 40 H. P. nominal, complete, almost new. Apply to this Office.

A PRETTY COLLECTION of CHRISTMAS CARDS, BON BONS, MISTLETOE, &c., to be seen at Forbes Street.

A METFORD MATCH RIFLE, complete in case ; very accurate. Price Rs. 250. Apply to Messrs. MORGAN and BALKRISHNA, Poona.

FOR SALE, an English-built BUGGY in good order. Price Rs. 225. Apply to R. D. C., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THREE DAGGER BRANDY.—The best "PEG" BRANDY in India. Price Rs. 24 per doz. Agents for Western India, Trant & Bridger, 7, Church Gate St., Bombay.

VEGETABLE DRUG for LEPROSY has been discovered by Mr. D. X. Pereira, who has a Dispensary at 50, Kalbadevie Road, and has cured many cases successfully.

FOR SALE, the LEASE, GOOD-WILL, FURNITURE and FIXTURES of the WAVERLEY HOTEL. Apply to the PROPRIETOR.

A MERICAN ORGAN FOR SALE, ten stops, Knee Swell, in perfect order. One year in the country. Price Rs. 475. Apply at the Church Missionary House, Girgaum, Bombay.

RAISINS, SULTANAS, and CURRANTS, in retail quantities, can be had at PEARSE'S, Apollo Street.

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The PAPERS and ENVELOPES supplied are from MESSRS. DE LA RUE & Co., the well known superiority of whose manufacture of these articles guarantees their quality.

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Stock is imported by FREQUENT OVERLAND CONSIGNMENTS to ensure constant presentation to the Customer of Fresh Goods in the best condition.

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TRAVELLERS' COMPANION, being Desk and Dressing Case in one.
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TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

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NEUBERG'S "GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE.

MANUFACTURED DAILY.

Per 1 lb. Tin—Rs. 3-4 | Per ½ lb. Tin—Rs. 1-12.

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Highly recommended, possessing within itself the delicate aroma of Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fullness of Virginia.

Rs. 2 per ½ lb. packet.

LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S
SUN DRIED HONEY DEW,
Re. 1 per ¼ lb. packet.

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MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIAN WEAR.

CSAH PRICE LIST.

GENTS' BANIANS.

	Rs. A.
Fine Gauze Merino ..... Six.	14 0
Superfine Saxony ..... "	21 0
Best Super A. & Co.'s Specials ..... "	27 0
Summer Merino, medium substance ..... "	36 0
Real India Gauze ..... "	40 0
Warranted Half Silk ..... "	45 0
Shetland Merino Long Sleeves for Cold Districts	6 0
Scotch Shetland Lambswool for Overland Passengers	7 8

GENTS' DRAWERS.

Fine Dressed Cotton	3 12
Fine Dressed Cotton Trunk, for Riding, fitting closely above the knee.	4 12
Fine Summer Merino	7 8
Fine Summer Merino Spliced Double Riding Seats	7 8
Stout Grey Shetland for Travellers.	6 8
Bathing Drawers ..... per pair	2 0

GENTS' COTTON SOCKS. Double Feet and Heels.

	Rs. A.
Fine Brown Cotton ..... Doz.	9 8
Super "	13 0
Fine Fancy Colours	15 0
Extra Super "	18 0
Best Fancy Stripes	19 0
Best Lisle Thread Striped	28 0
Real Balbriggan	30 0

KNICKERBOCKERS. For Sportsmen.

Ribbed Merino ..... per pair.	5 8
Stout Knitt	5 8
Stout Knitt Socks	5 8

PURE MERINO SOCKS. Soft and Shrinkless.

Plain Mixtures ..... Doz.	15 8
Drab or Fawn "	18 8
Drabs, Fawns and Browns	18 8
Superfine, a Special Article	21 0
Fine Striped Merino, very Soft and Elastic	24 0
Real Scotch Lambswool for the Hills	25 0
Stout Ribbed Knittedper pair	3 8

SILK SOCKS AND HOSE.

Black Silk Socks ..... per pair	7 8
Black Silk Hose ..... "	12 0
White Silk Socks ..... "	7 8

SLEEPING KIT.

Oxford Cloth, Cool and Absorbing ...	10 0
Best Wove Flannel, Shrunk. This is a very Superior Article	18 0
Silk and Wool, a delightful texture, all the new Designs, or Plain Colors	18 0
Best Striped Cambric	6 8

PYJAMAS.

Printed Cambric ..... Six.	16 8
Oxford Cloth ..... each.	5 0
Wove Flannel ..... each.	9 0

DRESSING GOWNS.

Oxford Cloth	10 0
Wove Flannel	17 0
Fancy Stripes, with Wool Girdle ...	20 0

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

Fine Berlin Wool	10 0
Extra Super	11 0
Brown or Drab Super Berlin Wool ...	15 0

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THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ARTICLES USEFUL, ORNAMENTAL AND AMUSING,

SUITABLE AS PRESENTS FOR

CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

FANCY GOODS AND STATIONERY.

Albums, Carte de Visite and Scrap
" Arms, Crest, and Monograms
Artists' Materials
Belts and Pouches for Ladies
Brushes, Gum
" Copying Press
Bells, Call
Book-slides
Blotting Cases
Bottles, Scent
Binoculars
Boxes, Cash and Despatch
" Card
" Work
" Paint and Color
" String
Books, Memorandum
" Copying
Bags, Dressing
Basket, Toy
Cards, Menu and Christmas
" Birthday and Souvenir
Cases, Card
" Cigars and Cigarettes
" Scent Bottle
" Steel
" Dressing
" Reference
Cabinets, Stationery

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 15TH DEC. 1877.

THE interest of the week has been entirely centred on the telegrams from Europe, upon which for the time being every branch of trade here seems to depend for motive influence. The news of the fall of Plevna reached us the morning after the departure of last mail, and the uncertainty as to what it might lead to, combined with the unsettled state of affairs in France, has rendered busines dull and inactive to a degree. The constitution of a new Ministry in France lends a slightly more hopeful tone to the situation, but we cannot look for a complete return of confidence until a definite settlement is arrived at between Russia and Turkey. Unfortunately our staple commodities are just those which are most easily effected by a crisis such as the present. On the one hand peace would benefit Cotton, while it would depress Seeds, and the prospect of England being involved in war would enhance the value of Seeds while depreciating Cotton, so that from a business point of view either peace or war would be more acceptable than a prolonged period of uncertainty, during which operations of all kinds would be attended with unknown risks. The approach of the Christmas holidays, too, has naturally a quietening influence, in addition to which there have been frequent rains up-country restricting the arrivals of New Cotton; and last, but not least, we have had the old bugbear of unsettled exchange to contribute its quota to the disarrangement of trade. The first of the renewed biddings for Council Drafts on India took place in London on Wednesday, when £200,000 were offered, but only £197,000 allotted as follows:—£162,000 to Calcutta and £25,000 to Madras at an average of 1s. 8·71d. and £10,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 8·53d., tenders at 1s. 8 9-16d. per rupee, receiving in full on all three places. The average which had been most generally anticipated on this side was 1s. 8¾d., and the lower rates obtained have not only had a marked effect on Exchange here, but on the value of Silver in London. For some time previous to the biddings the quotation had remained very steadily at 54¼d. per oz., but afterwards an immediate decline to 53¾d.—equivalent to 1s 8¾d. per rupee—took place. This shows much more clearly than any theoretical estimates of the surplus in the hands of the German Government, how much the market is in the power of buyers, who are of course governed in turn by the course of Exchange on this side. So long as this is the case it may be 20 or only 10 millions which Germany have to dispose of, but we may lay our account for a permanently higher value of the rupee being still very distant. So distant in fact is such a probability that even the better comprehension of the question attained during the past three years enables no very reliable estimate to be formed. The uncertainty respecting Germany is of itself great; then there is the question of resumption of specie payments in America, the doubt as to the course likely to be adopted by the Latin Union, and, more influential than anything else perhaps, the extent of the Indian Council Drawings all to be considered. As regards the latter, it seems generally accepted here that the Secretary of State will increase the amount of his bills to £265,000 per week in January, and it is equally probable that with the commencement of the new financial year in April the figure will be raised to £325,000 per week, which with continued imports of Silver, can only mean very low exchange. During the export season perhaps any further serious decline may be staved off, but afterwards a heavy drop is quite probable. The rupee may not perhaps touch 1s. 6d. again, but there are not wanting people who believe in something under 1s. 8d. during the monsoon.

EXCHANGE.—The transactions in Sterling this week have been limited in the extreme, and rates have evinced a downward tendency, the decline at the close being fully a half per cent. Business opened on Tuesday morning on the basis of 1s. 8 25/32d. per demand Bank and 1s. 9¼d. for 3 months' sight Credit Bills, but on Wednesday an easier feeling was apparent, and a decline of 1/32d. took place in Bank Bills and 1/16d. in PrivatePaper. On Thursday morning the result of the Council Drawings became known, and a further fall of ⅛d. took place, which was still maintained on Friday, when the lowest point of the week was reached at 1s. 8¼d. for Demand Bank Bills and 1s. 8 15/16d. for 3 months' sight Credits. The feeling on Saturday was somewhat steadier, and the closing quotations are as follows:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8 21/32d.; 6 months' sight 1s. 9 3/32d.; Credits 3 months' sight 1s. 9d.; 6 months' 1s. 9¼d. Documents 3 months' sight 1s. 9 1/16d.; 6 months' 1s. 9 5-16d. per rupee. For delivery within the month the same rates may be quoted for January, February 1.16d. higher, while further forward there is not much disposition to operate.

On Calcutta there has been very little done throughout the week, and rates have remained unchanged at 3-16 per cent. premium for demand and ¼ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

On China the nominal quotation for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills is Rs. 218 to Rs. 219 per 100 dollars.

From Hongkong the latest quotation for 6 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 11⅜d. per dollar and from Shanghai 5s. 5¼d. per tael.

MONEY.—Great and increasing ease still characterises the market and seems likely to do so for some weeks to come. The last published return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 8th instant, showed a further increase of 5 lacs in the Cash Balance notwithstanding a reduction of 4 lacs in the Government account, and the funds in the Bank's Coppers have thus accumulated to the unusual figure of 215 lacs. Notwithstanding this and the increasing ease in the open market the directors have made no change in their advertised rates of interest and discount which still stand at 6 per cent. on fixed and 7 per cent. on demand loans. But it is generally understood that from the Bank is self accommodation is obtainable at something like a half of these figures, and outside 2½ per cent. per annum is about the quotation. The Bank of Bengal in Calcutta again reduced their rates 1 per cent. all round on the 13th instant, thus making their minimum 5 per cent., but to all appearance the Bank of Bombay's rates instead of being reduced in the legitimate level, are to be maintained until the market comes up to them. From the aspect of affairs, however, this is not likely to be the case for another month or six weeks at least, if then, as it will be fully that time before exports hence assume material importance, while in the meantime the recent large imports of Silver are beginning to tell, the Mint turning out rupees at the rate of £300,000 a week, and holding a balance of 3½ millions of uncoined Silver.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The activity noticeable at the close of last week has again disappeared under the effect of the unsettled state of politics at home and the market closes once more with a decline of about ¼ per cent. Fours we quote now at Rs. 95; Four-and-a-half, at Rs. 99½; Five-and-a-half, at Rs. 102½

SHARES.—The market opened steady, but the general dulness has latterly overtaken it, and in a number of instances we have to quote a decline in prices. *Bank* of Bombay at one time advanced ½ half per per cent., but have since lost ¼, making the closing quotation 39¾ cent. premium. Agras are firm at Rs. 125 and National steady at Rs 166 per share. In *Land* Companies we quote an advance of Rs. 10 in Colaba and a decline of Rs. 5 in Port Canning, Freres and Mazagons being unchanged. *Press* Companies are quite out of favour, and we note a decline of Rs. 5 in Scinde Press, 10 in Berar and Scinde and Punjaub, Rs. 15 in Albert Company of Kurrachee and Bellary, Rs. 17½ in Mofussil, and Rs. 25 per share in East India. Spinning and Weaving Companies are somewhat irregular, but on the average the shade weaker. There is an advance of Rs. 50 in Victoria Mills, Rs. 15 in Fleming and Coorla, Rs. 10 in Colaba, Dhurumsey, and Sassoon, and Rs. 5 in Great Eastern. On the other hand, there has been a decline of Rs. 50 in Alliance, Rs. 25 in Neriad, Rs. 15 in Central India and Prince of Wales, Rs. 10 in Jewraz Balloo, Nursey, and Oriental. Amongst Miscellaneous Companies there has been an advance of Rs. 10 in Bombay Burmah Trading Company and Karrachee Landing and Shipping Company, all others being unchanged.

The Piece Goods Market has not altered materially during the week. The inquiry from first hands has perhaps been a shade more active, the clearances being estimated at about 1,800 packages, but from the bazaar the offtake continues small, only 1,500 packages being put down for the week's business. Prices are fairly supported as a general rule owing to the drop in Exchange, but there is nothing yet to indicate a probability of rates coming more on a parity with first cost, nor can we expect any movement of the kind until supplies have been materially reduced.

In Grey Shirtings a moderate business has been done in 6 lb., 7 lb., and 8½ lb. 40-inch, and 8 lb. and 9lb. 45-inch, while wider cloths are also in somewhat better request than formerly owing to smaller shipments from the other side. Of Printers supplies are moderate and prices in consequence firm, although sales have been few. In Madapollams, Jaconets, Mulls, and Dhoties about an average business has been done at previous prices. Of Bleached Goods the chief sales have been in Shirtings, Jaconets, and Cambrics, for which slightly lower rates have been accepted. Dyed and Printed Goods are in poor request and difficult of sale even at a reduction from current rates. In Turkey Reds importers have continued to force sales at a further decline of As. 1 to As. 2 per piece, and shipments now show a heavy loss on first cost. Local Goods are in fair retail demand, but we have not heard of any sales by the mills.

YARNS are quiet and unchanged. The sales of English makes have been small, and only the moderate supplies prevent a decline in price. Local yarns are firm but less active.

METALS.—*Copper*.—A moderate business has been done to arrive at in some cases an advance of As. 4 to As. 12 per cwt. For *Yellow Metal* the demand has also been made a shade more active, and sales have been made at an improvement of As. 4 to As. 8 per cwt. IRON continues dull and difficult of sale. Prices are nominally the same, but stocks at present are considerably a head of current wants.

COALS.—The large supply in the bunder is still pressed for sale at extremely low prices, and there has also been an increase in the quantity offering to arrive, which has weakened the market materially, the highest rates offered by buyers being fully As. 12 to Rs. 1 per ton down from the highest point. The transactions reported in arrivals are:—A steamer cargo of Cox's West Hartley, December-January shipment, at Rs. 17½, and a steamer cargo of Cardiff, the same shipment, at Rs. 17½ per ton alongside. The following are the respective quotations:—

	To Arrive.	*On Bunder.*
Davison's West Hartley	Rs. 18	Rs. 16½ to Rs. 17
Cambois Cowper	18	18
Laird's Welsh Hartley	16½	16
Watson's Hartley	17	17
Cardiff	17½	18

COTTON.—With large receipts at the American ports and a most unsettled State of political affairs in Europe the Liverpool advices have been decidedly quieter in tone of late, and although prices are nominally unaltered, both spot Cotton and arrivals are evidently much more difficult of sale. A corresponding quieter feeling has been apparent here, and the transactions report ed only make up about 3,500 bales Old Cotton—chiefly for coal consumption—and 2,500 bales New Coop mostly for delivery in about a month. Prices for Fair and Fully Fair Old Crop are Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy higher owing to their scarcity, and Good Ones being difficult to meet with owing to the late rains, maintaining former value but F. G. F. and G. Fair, Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per candy lower, and are freely offered without finding buyers.

The RECEIPTS for the week ending in Saturday make up a total of 15,222 bales against 8,376 bales for the corresponding week last year. This increase is almost entirely due to the larger quantity of New Cotton coming in than there was at this time last year, but since 1st September the total is still only 71,597 bales against 110,701 bales for the corresponding period last year, so that there is still a leeway of 39,000 bales to make up before we would be in the same position as last year in the matter of supply, and until that deficiency is made up we must expect to see prices as at present maintained considerably above home value, and shipments extremely limited.

The *Clearance* for Sea since last mail left have only been 2,670 bales, making a total of 839,061 bales since 1st January against 991,507 bales for the same period last year.

New Crop.—The accounts from up-country this week, we regret to say, so far from showing any improvement, are again less favorable, and not only is it now becoming pretty evident that our total crop will not be a large yield—say, not more than 100,000 to 120,000 over last season, but it is equally evident that high class Cotton will be a comparatively small proportion of the crop. In the *Omrawuttee* districts there have been heavy showers again which will increase the proportion of black leaf and stain, and the bulk of the yield will run about Good Fair. *Broach* shows a slight improvement in quality, and a proportion of "Good" will soon be obtainable in quantity, but the staple throughout is poor and the appearance spoiled by stain. *Dholleras* is still reported as doing fairly well, considering the unfavourable start and limited planting, and *Compta* and *Dharwar* is very well spoken of. The summary of the most favourite estimates current here may be put as an increase of 250,000 bales from Compta, Dharwar, and Omrawuttee against a decrease in Dhollera, Veravul, and Brosch of 125,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

				₹ lb.
Old, Full-pressed—			₹ Candy	C. & F.
„ Omrawuttee	Fully Good Fair	Ready	Rs. 202 =	5¼d.
„ Do.	Good Fair	do.	„ 199 =	5 5/16d.
„ Do.	Fully Fair	do.	„ 195 =	5 3/16d.
„ Do.	Fair	do.	„ 190 =	5 1/16d.
„ Dhollera	Fully Good Fair	do.	„ 205 =	5 7/16d.
„ Do.	Good Fair	do.	„ 200 =	5 5/16d.
„ Do.	Fully Fair	do.	„ 197 =	5¼d.
„ Do.	Fair	do.	„ 191 =	5 1/16d.
New, Full-pressed—			₹ Candy	C. & F.
„ Broach Ginned	Good	Dec. Delivery	Rs. 219 =	5 13/16d.
„ Do.	Good	Feb. do.	„ 218 =	5¾d.
„ Hingunghaut	do.	Dec. do.	„ 218 =	5 13/16d.
„ Do.	do.	Jan. do.	„ 218 =	5 13/16d.
„ Akote	do.	Dec. do.	„ 210 =	5 9/16d.
„ Do.	do.	Feb. do.	„ 208 =	5 9/16d.
„ Omrawuttee	do.	Dec. do.	„ 209 =	5 9/16d.
„ Do.	do.	Feb. do.	„ 207 =	5 9/16d.
„ Do.	F. G. F.	„ do.	„ 203 =	5 7/16d.
„ Do.	G. F.	„ do.	„ 198 =	5 5/16d.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 14th instant compares with the two previous years as follows:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Total supply of all kinds.	1,960,000	2,577,770	2,442,950
„ Surats...	144,000	347,330	545,500
For the U. K. only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	306,000	488,270	481,750
Do. London	18,000	44,550	53,450
American Afloat	250,000	345,000	327,000
E. Indian „	21,000.	61,000	99,000
	595,000	938,820	961,200
Price of Mid. Orleans	6¾d.	6¾d.	7¾d.
„ Fair Dhollera	5 7-16d.	5¼d.	4 11-16d.
Difference	1 5-16d.	1¼d.	2 9-16d.

The American Crop figures to date are as follows:—

	1877.	1876.	1875
Week's Receipt	204,000	197,000	195,000
„ Exports to U. K.	68,000	92,000	78,000
„ „ to Continent	60,000	29,000	48 000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	1,886 000	3,228,000	1,957 000
„ Exports to U. K. „	510,000	687,000	569 300
„ „ to Continent „	374,000	348,000	408,900
„ Stock at the Ports	750,000	954,000	708,000

SEEDS.—The falling off in the home demand, owing to the unsettled state of political affairs, has depressed *Linseed* which has declined from Rs. 6-10½ to Rs. 6-8 for supply parcels and from Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-2 for April-May delivery New Crop, but there are few buyers of the former and none of the latter, even at the reduction of *Rapeseed* considerable resales have been effected under the influence of which prices have receded from Rs. 8 to Rs. 7-12 per cwt. *Gingelly* is in good request, and supplies being small, prices are well supported. We quote Mixed at Rs. 42½ to Rs. 43½, White Rs. 44 per candy.

WHEAT is very firm and in good demand for export, but the limited supplies available restrict business. We quote Mixed Rs. 37 to Rs. 39, Best White Rs. 40 to Rs. 41 per candy.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th December compared with that for 4th December:—

LIABILITIES.	4th December. Rs.	A.	P.	11th December. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	18,99,205	0	0	18,99,020	0	0
Government Balances	1,49,36,821	7	0	1,50,49,901	6	0
Other Deposits	2,65,88,962	14	1	2,95,91,198	14	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,59,014	3	3	2,41,249	0	2
Sundries	12,14,831	3	11	12,37,708	12	8
Rs.	6,49,58,495	6	3	6,90,11,978	1	10

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,05,80,866	9	1	1,06,50,078	1	1
Deposits on Govt. Securities	40 82 897	1	8	42,42,997	0	0
Credits on ditto	45,75,104	10	2	40,15,634	10	2
Bills Discounted	1,68,06,176	15	5	1,68,03,484	12	3
Balances with other Banks	10,05,352	7	2	8,36,779	7	8
Bullion	2,92,895	13	8	2,49,510	8	5
Dead Stock	9,99,438	7	10	9,99,355	7	8
Bank Premises	11,762	1	2	8,847	5	0
Sundries	2,04,408	7	11	2,07,150	14	0
Cash at Head Office	3,91,08,972	11	9	1,64,98,286	4	9
Do. at Branches	2,58,49,522	10	6	3,50,20,231	1	9
	6,49,58,495	6	3	6,90,11,978	1	10

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 8th December 1877.

Open 1,268¼ Miles.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Coaching	1,26,619	1	0
Merchandize	4,82,722	0	0
Telegraph	963	0	0
Total Rs.	6,10,304	1	0

Corresponding week last year, open 1,268½ Miles ... Total Rs. 8,19,960 3 4
Decrease ... 2,09,656 2 4

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP LANARKSHIRE, 1,421 tons, Captain W. May, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE BARQUE SCAWFELL, 818 tons, Captain G. M. Lawrison, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. INDIA, 657 tons, Captain G. C. Stevenson, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. OLYMPIA, 1,577 tons, Captain J. Craig, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Lassalle, Mr. T. H. Wilson, Mr. A. Grant, Col. Adye, and Surgeon-General Ross.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. MADURA, 1,266 tons, Captain H. Smith, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Coast Ports: Mr. R. Thom, Lieut. F. W. Jarrad, R. N., M. G. Johnstone, Captain W. H. Moth, Lieut.-Col. J. H. Drummond.—For Colombo: Mr. H. Carwen, seven gentlemen, two ladies, and one girl of Dave Carson's Company.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
15	India (s)	Stevenson	Calcutta, Dec 1.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Mandvee, Dec 13.
	Benlisla (s)	Buchanan	London, Nov 10.
16	Livadia (s)	Twaits	Moulmein, Dec 4.
	Cosmopolitan (s)	Hitchan	Cardiff, Nov 10.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
15	P. F. Web-ter	Cutting	Chittagong.
	Annot Lyle	English	Rangoon.
	Olympia (s)	Craig	Liverpool.
	Madura (s)	Smith	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—
Ship Lanarkshire, May, Rangoon.
Barque Scawfell, Lawrison, Rangoon.

She Steamer Seetoo, to Coast and Calcutta, was entered for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

Dec.	ARRIVALS.		
11	Malwa (s)	Tomlin	London, Oct 28.
	Lumley Castle (s)	Brown	Colombo, Dec 3.
	Mahanada	Marley	Liverpool, Aug 15.
	Chanticleer	Necds	Adelaide, Aug 23.
	Scottish Chief	Clasper	Bombay, Oct 3.
	Jane Law	Macfarlane	Bombay, Oct 5.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 12—Steamer Reliance, Schooner Formosa.

PASSENGERS.

Per Malwa—Mr and Mrs Cogswell, Miss Cogswell, Mr D Buxton, Mr S Smith, Mr A W Gillanders, Mr J Strachey, Mr E H Dykes, Mrs Pritchard, Revd Mr and Mrs Orton, infant child, and 2 children, Mrs Lambert and infant child, Miss Bulle, Mr and Mrs A B Sutherland, Mr and Mrs Dalgleish, Mrs J H Oatts, Miss Oatts, Mrs H Hill and infant child, Mr H E Cargill, Mr and Mrs Dickson and infant, Mr Hodgson, Mademe Bansard, Miss Dannis, Mrs Bonerjee and infant child, Mr W Lewis, Mr R Cockburn, Mr T H Alpin, Mrs Le Mesurier and child, Mrs S Bayley, Miss Farquharson, Mr Veeck, Dr and Mrs Muirhead, Miss Buckland, Revd H M Hackett, Dr Cunningham, Mrs Colvin, Miss Colvin, Mr R Williams, S M Gaye, Mr Croysdale, Mrs J A May, 4 children and infant, Mrs J A Adams, 7 children, and infant, and Mr J A May.

PASSENGERS SAILED,

Passengers per S S Pekin.—The following is the list of passengers sailed from Calcutta on the 13th instant:—For Madras: Mrs Toare, Mr W Toare, Mr W F Courthope, and Mr Donald Andrew. For Brindisi: Major Vanderzee, Mr J Batton, Miss Mangles, For Southampton: Mrs Vanderzee and 2 children, Mr C S Biden, Mr J Cull, and two Misses Wood.

Passengers per S S Madura.—The following is the list of passengers per S S Madura, which sailed from Calcutta on 13th for Chittagong, &c.:—For Chittagong: Mr J M Broderick, Miss Ballantine, Mr Grignol, Mr Robert Mackrell, Mr Dubern, Mr I S Jacob, Mr T R Mallet.

Passengers per S S Mecca.—The following is a list of passengers per S S Mecca, which sailed from Calcutta on 13th for Rangoon, &c.:—For Rangoon: Major C M Moberly, Mr A Mair, Mr W Goldenberg, Mr Harry Adamson, Mr Wood, Mrs John Liddell, Mr A S Leask, Mr and Mrs D Donavan, Mr G Davison, Mr Martin, Captain E D'Alberris, Mr O Beccari, and Mr and Mrs E Brown and child.

MADRAS.

Dec.	ARRIVALS.		
12	Calcutta (s)	...	Bombay and S. P.
	Cyrene (s)	...	Calcutta.
13	Precursear (s)	...	Calcutta.
	Armenia (s)	...	False Point.
14	Estepona (s)	...	Calcutta.

Dec.	DEPARTURES.		
12	Calcutta (s)	...	Bombay.
	Cyrene (s)	...	Calcutta.
13	Precursear (s)	...	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per S S Ethiopia: Col Thornton, Lieut. Tilden, and Mrs Devine.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—1,180 casks hard spelter, Toolseedass Khetsee. Italia s—16 casks paints of sorts, S F Mahomedally. Europa s—4 cases sewing thread, The Agra Bank. European s—50 cases brandy, Merwanjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Scotland s—10 barrels coal pitch and 19 drums varnish, Esmailjee Ebramjee; 6 packages medicines, other sorts, Nuthoo Mooljee; 10 cases stout, Muncherjee Pallonjee. Branksome Hall s—2 casks paint, M M Mody and Co. Peshawur s—25 cases brandy, Forbes and Co. Mongolia s—8 cases still hock, Maneckjee Jamsetjee. Australia s—7 cases colour, Tespal Cuma.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Venetia s—1 case saffron, L Nenyon and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons,

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

F W Harris s—3,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 34 bales wool, Dewjee Bhanjee.
Venetia s—200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 787½ cwts wheat, Cursondass Madowjee.
City of Baltimore s—78 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 20 bales wool, Cursondass Bhawanjee and Co.
India s—100 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Zambesi s—14 boxes silver coins, value Rs 35,900, Gunputrow Madhowrow; 52 cwts olibanum, and 42 cwts gum, Laduck Rahim; 19 bales skins, Arumoorty and Co; 19 bales skins, Mahamgadally and Co; 18 bales skins and 25 bales hides, P M S Sooroojoodin and Co; 15 bales hides, Abdool Reman Ahmed; 7 bales hides and 1 bale skins, V A S Mohidin and Co; 11 bales skins, Shaik Womanally; 1½ cwts E teeth, Shuriff Durvesh; 7½ cwts E to th, Jairam Damoder; 10 cwts E teeth, Govindbhoy Jiwandass; 2 cwts E teeth, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee; 1 cwt E teeth, Munishunker Hurrishunker; 14 cwts E teeth, Visram Tricomsey.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Royal Crown s—320 bales cotton, James Mackintosh and Co.
Venetia s—2,035½ cwts linseed and 9,209 cwts gingellyseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia s—200 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co.
Ettore s—500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,100 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia s—400 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Ettore cotton, s—200 bal-s Jules Segfried and Co; 200 cotton Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Venetia s—19 bales skins, Knoop and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 12.

Bannerman, Col, 4th Rifles, on leave, from Satara.

DECEMBER 14.

Ommanney, Major, Madras R A, to appear before a Medical Board, from Secundrabad.
Bawyer, Lieut, R E, from furlough, from England.
French, Capt, to join, from England.
Bevan, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Secundrabad.

DECEMBER 15.

Jocelyn, Lieut, R H A, to join, from Mean Meer.
Johnston, Surg Major, on duty, from Bellary.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 13.

Adye, Lieut, 1st Cavalry H G, on duty, to Monnimabad.
Goodfellow, Lieut Col, R E, to join, to Poona.
Walker, Lieut, 33rd Regt, from leave, to Deolalee.
Batty, Surg, 7th N I, to join, to Rajkote.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, December 15.

The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in Her Majesty's Indian Troopship Jumna, to sail from Bombay on the 18th inst.:—Surgeon-Major J C Johnston, Surgeons R N Melly, R N M'Pherson, and D J O'Flynn.

The undermentioned officers and Warrant officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the dates specified:—Lieut C W H Sealy, Staff Corps, Can'onment Magistrate; Aden, 22nd Nov: Lieut T H Mackenzie, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 3rd N I, 5th Dec. Sub-Conductor D Mayo, Ordnance Department, 7th Dec.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani:—Lieut Bowen, 1st Lower Standard test:—Captain W H Smee and Private H Muggleton, 56th Foot.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Mhow Station Order, dated 10th Dec, directing Captain J T Watling, 23rd N L I, to act as Station Staff Officer, Mhow, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of the Assistant Adjutant General of the Division, if any.

1st Light Cavalry—Regimental Order, dated 1st Dec, directing Major Jenkins, 2nd Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd Command, and Captain Heyland, Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Commander.

2nd (Prince of Wales's Own) Grenadiers—Regimental Order, dated 27th Nov, directing Captain Ryves, Quarter Master, to officiate as Wing Commander in addition to his own duties, vice Major Rimington on sick leave.

15th N I—Regimental Order, dated 13th Dec, appointing Sub-Lieut J C Francis to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Sub-Lieut Stayner, appointed to officiate as Interpreter Marathi.

With the sanction of Government, Magazine Sergeant H Todman, is granted twelve months, furlough to England on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers and Warrant officer have leave of absence:—

Lieut P Fyfe—Lieut T E Harman, to remain at Mahableshwur, from 15th Dec 1877 to 14th Jan 1878 on medical certificate in extension.

66th Foot—Captain W H McMath, to Ootacamund, Madras, for three months, on medical certificate.

Staff Corps—Major S Rimington, Officiating Wing Commander, 2nd N I, to remain at Poona, from 11th to 31st Dec, in extension, on medical certificate.

Bombay Infantry—Lieut Col C D Mableod to Poona, from 1st to 23rd Nov, on medical certificate.

Conductor J Butler, to Bombay, for 30 days, on medical certificate.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Dec. 4.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

15th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut F R Dirmas, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant, in succession to Captain D D Turnbull, wanted on promotion.

34th N I—Lieut H D Gerrard, 65th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Station Staff Officer, on probation.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

67th Regt—Captain W W Dunlop to rank as Captain, from the 21st November 1874.

72nd Highlanders—Lieut C Roberts to be Captain, from the 10th Nov 1877.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions of their regiment specified: 12th Foot, Lieut J L Fraser, 2nd Battn; Lieut W St J Richardson, 1st Battn.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Lieut Col H M Finlay, R A, to Bombay, for one month to appear before a medical board. Major G A Russell, R A, to Bombay, for thirty days to appear before a medical board. Captain S E Pemberton, R A, to Lucknow and Dinapore, from 24th Nov to the 24th December, on urgent private affairs.

2 Lieut F W Sparrow, R A, to proceed to England to appear before a medical board.

63rd Foot—Lieut A C Robotham, to Kasauli, from the 1st to the 31st December, on medical certificate.

73rd Foot—Lieut A M Carthew-Yorstoun, to England, to appear before a medical board.

At the examinations held on the 15th October, and following days, of the officers attending the 24 h course of garrison instruction in Madras and Bombay, the following officers have qualified in part II, examinations A and B. Officers of British regiments whose names appear in the following list, are held to have passed the "special army examination," laid down in Horse Guard's G O G of 1870:—

Lieut. Colonel G F Beville, 21st Bombay N I; Major J H Gordon, 23rd Mad N I; Captain G H P Bonus, 106th Foot; W F M Francklyn, 38th Mad N I; J M Heath, (3) 26th Bom N I; W P Hume, (3) 11th Bom N I; J McCleverty, (1) 45th Foot; F H Mathias, (1) Mad Sappers; H M A Wood, Mad Cavalry; P Quain, 67th Foot; A G Spencer, 56th Foot; and C W Walker, (1) (2) (3) (4) 19th M ad N I. Lieutenants A W G Gaussen, (3) 42nd Foot; H C Hogg, (2) (4) 3rd Sind Horse; E H LeMarchant, 7th Foot; H Mansfield, (1) 83rd Foot; T Mayne, 2-17th Foot; E A Mostyn, 7th Foot, C O Nicholetts, (4) 5th Bom N I; H Porter, 7th Foot; E D N Smith, 3rd Sind Horse; and R C Temple, (3) 21st Foot.

(1) Specially mentioned for proficiency in Military Law.
(2) „ „ „ Fortification.
(3) „ „ „ Military Surveying,
(4) „ „ „ Tactics.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE WITH THE SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST, Issued on the 1st November 1877.

In pamphlet form, price 8 as.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ and Harmony. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE CHARGES AGAINST LIEUT. WILSON, FAMINE OFFICER.

MADRAS, Dec. 15.

Several instances of irregularities on the part of Lieutenant Wilson, Divisional Famine Officer, Gooty, having been reported to the Governor of Madras direct, the Duke telegraphed to the Collector of Bellary to inquire into and report upon them. The Collector exonerates Lieut. Wilson from all the serious charges, and passes a high tribute upon his services. The complaints were very much exaggerated, and appear to have been prompted by excessive spite and jealousy.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

DECLARATION OF WAR BY SERVIA.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Servia has declared war against Turkey.

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

Latest advices from the seat of war in Bulgaria state that severe but indecisive fighting has taken place at Pyrgos and Biela.

STATEMENT BY THE "MORNING POST."

The *Morning Post* of to-day states that the Cabinet Council yesterday was engaged in considering a circular despatch received from the Ottoman Porte intimating its willingness to accept mediation from the European Powers.

MESSAGE FROM MARSHAL MACMAHON.

PARIS, Dec. 14.

Marshal MacMahon has issued a Message, in which he acquiesces in the result of the elections, but repudiates having been the cause of the Chamber's dissolution. He adds that the end of the crisis opens a new era of prosperity to the country.

SERVIAN ARMY ORDERED TO MARCH.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The Servian Army has been ordered to cross the Frontier at once.

Prince Milan of Servia, together with the Staff of the Servian Army, has gone to Alexinatz.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, Dec. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Merkara, homeward bound from Calcutta, &c., left here to-day.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The Bombay Mails of the 26th November arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	61,000	Bales.
Do. Amount forwarded	6,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports..	59,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton.....	306,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	8,000	do.
Do. do Imports do.	1,000	do.
Do. Stock do.	43,000	do.

LONDON, Dec. 14, Apt.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed unchanged. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market to-day closed quiet.	
Fair Dholleras	5 7/16d.
Bar Sinds	5 3/4d.
Consols for Account.....	95½
French Rentes	107½
4 per cent Government Securities..	81½
5½ per cent. do. ..	82
4½ per cent. do. ..	89
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
7 lbs. Shirtings.....	6
8½ lbs. do.	7-3
40s Mule Twist.....	10½

Achille has arrived from Bombay.

Stelvia has left for Bombay via Suez Canal.

RAIN AND CROP REPORTS.

A TIMELY fall of two inches of rain on the 11th instant is reported from Ganjam, which will prove most valuable, as this was the one district in Madras in which distress was still anticipated.

From the North-West Provinces we hear that reports of Divisional Commissioners received in Allahabad by telegram on the 15th inst. show that as the result of recent rain a fair crop may be expected generally, even if no more rain should fall.

IN the course of some remarks, full of good feeling towards the retiring Chairman of the Bombay Town Council, on Sir Richard Temple's choice of a Sheriff for the year 1878, the Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* refers to a rumour which has been widely circulated that Mr. Maclean has made arrangements to go home next year. As this is a matter in which readers of the *Bombay Gazette* take some interest, we may take the opportunity of giving the rumour in question an emphatic contradiction. Mr. Maclean has not at present the slightest intention of going to England next year.

THE same writer calls attention to the strange want of courtesy shown by the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay in neglecting to consult Mr. Terry, of the Arts School, before arranging, in telegraphic consultation with the Governor of Bombay, to hold a Fine Arts Exhibition in the new school building. It is not easy to understand whether this slight was designed, or whether it was the result of simple stupidity; but in either case it is equally offensive, and the Governor and Mr. Grant will find that, while Mr. Terry can afford to despise it, the public will resent it.

COLONEL MERRIMAN'S Famine Statement No. LVI. issued on Saturday last gives the gratifying intelligence that there has been "a slight or greater fall in prices everywhere," except in two districts, and that there is continued improvement in the general situation." Only one more Statement will be issued, on the 23rd inst.

THE special correspondent of the *Pioneer* at head quarters Camp, Sibsendeh, 14th Dec., says: —"A large Jowaki council was held yesterday at Jamm u. The enemy declares that he will not treat as long as troops remain in Jowaki country. No negotiations have yet been opened, and the terms of Government will not be issued until a properly constituted deputation comes in. All quiet here."

WE hear from Bellary that it rained heavily there for four hours on the night of the 12th instant, which has cooled the air, but has done damage to the crops. His Excellency Sir Neville Chamberlain and Staff were at Bellary inspecting the regiments in garrison.

THE Lahore paper publishes the following information:—"We hear the Ameer of Kabul is still engaged in rack-renting his subjects for money. Some time since he ordered the conscription of one man out of every twenty of the entire population; this, however, was modified in favour of a poll tax which was instituted; that tax having been realized, the conscription is again enforced, a fine of 100 Rs. per annum being exacted from each family which furnishes no soldier and a fine of 500 Rs. being enforced in any case of concealment. As might be inferred, this impost has rendered the Ameer highly unpopular. Heavy fines have been exacted from many of the officials, notably from Mirza Mahomed Hassan Khan, Mastmand Khan, and Mahomed Ibrahin Khan. Also from Arsla Khan Ghilzai, Governor of Gardz, who is being hard pressed, his relatives and servants being made to give up all presents received from him. The Mustafi Hubbeeboollo, now reconciled to the Ameer, refuses again to take charge of the treasury. The people of Mukr, revolting against the poll tax, murdered their Governor, Shah Passand Khan. The Amir sent some officials of note to restore order, but a rebellious spirit is still displayed by the people of Shilghar and Katakamar in the province of Candahar, and now the Amir has deputed the Mustafi to pacify them. This duty he has accepted with alacrity."

CAPTAIN LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD, who has been acting as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Keyes on the Jowaki Expedition, now practically at an end, has been summoned to Calcutta to take part in the Government House campaign.

MR. MACPHERSON, Barrister-at-Law, has been confirmed in his appointment of Deputy Secretary to the Legislative Department, with a salary of Rs. 2,000 a month.

THE British ship Queensberry, whilst on a voyage from New York to Yokohama, conveying 22,000 cases of petroleum, grounded on a sandbank about twenty-five miles S. W. of Paragua, on the 13th of October last, owing to bad and cloudy weather and variations of the compass. By throwing overboard about a thousand cases of the cargo, she was set afloat again, but after five hours of navigating she struck against another sandbank, from which she rebounded, and went to the bottom a short time afterwards. The Captain with his wife and two children and the crew, fourteen in number, saved themselves in the boats. It took them six days to reach Paragua, during which period they suffered terribly from want of provisions and water.

MR. GROTE is stated to be progressing satisfactorily, and it now seems probable that he will gradually recover from the effects of his recent suicidal attempts It is inexplicable as to what could have induced the unhappy man to attempt suicide, but it is attributed to a weakening of the brain, partly the effects of a sun-stroke he experienced some years ago, but principally also to the arduous mental labour and anxiety he has suffered of late.

A SAD termination to a shooting expedition occurred on the 2nd inst. at Lucknow. It appears that a man belonging to the Royal Artillery obtained a pass with some comrades to go out shooting, and after a luckless day's outing the party were returning home when a duck was espied and shot, the bird falling at the other side of the river. To strip and swim for the prize was but the work of a moment on the part of the gunner, but on reaching mid stream his arms were seen suddenly to be lifted up and down he went, never to be seen again. The river was dragged, but to no purpose. The suddenness of his descent may have been caused by cramp, or the result of a seizure by an alligator.

THE *Bangalore Spectator* reports that five of the perpetrators of the daring mail bag robbery which occurred on the Railway feeder road on the evening of the 25th October last have at last been caught, thanks to the energy and perseverance of Mr. M. Mellor, the Inspector specially deputed to detect the case. The principal individual concerned in the robbery was a man named Mahomed Akbar, the head clerk of the General Post Office. The carrier of the bag was an accomplice in the affair, and has turned informer. Of the others, one is a jutka wallah and the others have no ostensible employment. The carrier says that he was offered a bribe of Rs. 500 if he would allow himself to be robbed. The mail bag, after being robbed, was put into a jutka and conveyed to the house of one of the prisoners. The contents were divided between the prisoners, and the bag, according to the confession of one of them, was thrown into the Sultanji Goonta. After the arrest of Mahomed Akbar, Messrs. Pollo, Baylis, and Shaw effected those of the others, two of whom have confessed. Mahomed Akbar, on being arrested, buried his face in his hands, and burst out crying. His wife, on being interrogated by the Police, directed the latter to the house where her husband's portion of the booty was concealed, verifying the old maxim, that women cannot keep secrets even to save their husband's necks. Mr. Mellor proceeded to the house in question, and recovered about Rs. 1,000 gold leaf, and we believe has every hopes of recovering the remainder of the stolen property.

IT seems, says the *Englishman*, to take Government officials a longer time to ascertain facts connected with Government offices than others not connected with them. Every one, we should have imagined, must have known for many years that officials use the Government stationery for their own private purposes; but either the Board of Revenue has been ignorant of so generally known a fact, or the new member has decided to put a stop to a practice which has been winked at by his predecessors. A circular order from Mr. Buckland now says: "Instances having been brought to the notice of the Board of Revenue of the use of Government stationery by private persons for private purposes, officers entrusted with a supply of stationery for their official use are requested to take proper precautions to keep it in the custody of a responsible and trustworthy person."

THE celebrated Canadian Blondin made his first appearance in Benares on the 6th instant, and has been the astonishment of the people by his daring feats on the tight rope. Mr. Blondin intends to venture on the unparalleled feat of crossing the Ganges at Benares, a distance of 2,400 feet across.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE Bombay Volunteer Rifles had another battalion parade on Saturday afternoon, and yesterday evening there was a Church parade. The six companies assembled on the *maidan* in front of the Gymkhana at half-past five, and marched to the Cathedral. An excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Maule, honorary chaplain of the corps from the text—I. Cor xvi., 13: "Watch ye, stand fast in the faith; quit you like men, be strong."

MEETING OF THE NATIVES OF BOMBAY.

A PUBLIC meeting of the Native inhabitants of Bombay was held on Saturday evening last at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, called by the Committee of the Bombay Association for the purpose of adopting a memorial to Parliament on the subject of the new rules of examination for the Indian Civil Service. At the hour appointed the spacious hall of the institute as well as the gallery were crowded, and nearly all the leading and influential members of both the Parsee and Hindu community, as well as that of the Mahomedan, were present. Mr. Morarjee Gocouldass proposed that Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, K. C. S. I., should be in the chair, which was seconded by Mr. J. Manchorjee N. Banajee.

The Chairman addressed the audience at some length, after which the following resolution was proposed by the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, seconded by Mr. Perozsha Merwanjee, and carried:—"That this meeting regrets the change which has recently been introduced by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India in the rules regulating the admission to the open competitive examination for the Civil Service of India; because it is calculated to impair the efficiency of the service and to mar the prospects of Indian candidates," which was carried unanimously. Both the above gentlemen said that it was necessary to memorialize the British Parliament on the subject.

The memorial was then read by Mr. Kassinath T. Telang.

The next resolution was proposed by the Hon Rao Saheb Vishwanath N. Mandlik, C.S.I., seconded by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, "that the memorial now read be adopted," which was carried unanimously. The meeting was then brought to a close by Dr. Atmaram Pandoorung proposing "that the thanks of the meeting be voted to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair," which was seconded by Mr. Budrooddeen Tyabjee, and carried. The memorial was signed by a large number of those present.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

LIST OF BUSINESS

For Wednesday, 19th December 1877.

1.—The following papers will be presented to the Council:—1. Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872 and to confirm the same as so amended.—2. The recommendation of the Town Council as regards alterations in and additions to the Bombay Municipal Act Amendment Bill.

II. Bills and Orders of the day—1. Bill No. 4 of 1877.—A Bill to amend Bombay Act II. of 1868 (The Ferries Act)—*Consideration of the Bill in detail.*—2. Bill No. 6 of 1877.—A Bill to amend the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872 and to continue the same as so amended—*Second Reading.*

III.—Notices of Motion—1. The Hon. Mr. Gibbs will on consideration of the Ferries Act Amendment Bill in detail, move that the words "without a license granted by the Collector," be inserted between the words "shall" and "convey" in line 6 of Section 2.—The Hon. Nacoda M. A. Rogay will move that Section 41 of the Council Rules be amended by adding at the end of that Section the following sentence: "The secretary shall immediately upon the receipt of a Petition or a translation of a Petition having reference to a Bill introduced into the Legislative Council cause such Petition or translation of a Petition to be printed, and shall send a printed copy to each Member of the Council."

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15TH, 1877.

(Before Mr. JUSTICE GREEN and a SPECIAL JURY.)

THE ROONAN MURDER CASE.—PRISONER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

JOAQUIM CHARLES BRITTO, an Indian-born Portuguese subject, was again placed at the bar on a charge of having, at Bombay, on the 16th October 1877, caused the death of Mr. Michael Roonan. The Hon. the Advocate-General and Mr. Latham, instructed by Mr. Cleveland, Acting Public Prosecutor, were counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the defence. The Court was crowded all day by Europeans and Indo-Britons.

The evidence for the defence was continued:—

Dr. W. P. Partridge, a Surgeon-Major in the Bombay Army, in medical charge of H. M. Common Jail, where the prisoner is confined, said he had prisoner in his medical charge since the 22nd October last. On the morning of the 23rd, witness saw prisoner excited, with tears in his eyes, confused, remembering things with great difficulty, very weak in his body. When trying to remember a thing, he put his hand to his head, biting his finger. His appearance was consistent with a recent attack of mania and might have been the effect of such an attack. The loss of memory, and state of nervous exhaustion, and general effeminate appearance led witness to suspect that prisoner had been given to an unnatural practice. He admitted that up to his fifteenth year he had practised it to very great excess. Prisoner's health had improved greatly since 16th November last. At a time before that date he could not walk steadily and fell against the wall, which witness thought to be the effect of weakness of brain. In witness's opinion prisoner was at present suffering from recurrent mania. Considering the prisoner's excess, the hereditary taint of madness, &c., it was likely that an attack of mania might come on at any moment, which might develop itself into homicidal mania. During such an attack prisoner would lose all control over his will and would not be able to distinguish right from wrong. From the evidence which witness had heard, he thought it was probable that prisoner was under the influence of such an attack on the night of the 16th October last. Witness had watched prisoner daily, but he saw no sign of shamming. Prisoner knew Dr. Murphy and Dr. Pinkerton had come to the jail to examine him on behalf of the defence, but he showed a great dislike for Dr. Murphy. During the last two or three days, prisoner had improved greatly and had taken the trial with much apparent interest. In witness's opinion prisoner did not know what he was doing. Assuming that he drew the knife out of the drawer, he might know he was taking the knife out of the drawer without reference to his power to know right from wrong. During his first and second visits to Adrian's room, prisoner (witness thought) was able to know right from wrong. Assuming that prisoner acted under a homicidal impulse, his power to know right from wrong would cease on its supervention. The mere sight of Roonan, after the affair, that he had been brooding over during the night, might have brought on the homicidal impulse. The expression used by prisoner to his brother "save me, save me," was probably involuntary. If not, it would show that he was able to know right from wrong.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang—It was probable that, after the act was committed, the paroxysm had passed.

Dr. F. G. Joynt, Deputy Surgeon-General, Bombay Army, at present stationed in Sind, said he was in 1876 in charge of the Sangor Jail, and prisoner was under his care seven days an indoor and for nine days an outdoor patient. Witness's impression was that prisoner left of his own accord. He was in a state of hypochondria, and no amount of attention would satisfy him. Prisoner was suffering from hypochondriac melancholy, generally called melancholia. He was in an exhausted state, and had probably been given to an unnatural practice.

Mr. Lang tendered for cross-examination Mr. Latham and Mr. Soonderjee, already on the record for the defence. The defence then closed at a quarter past 12 o'clock, the Court having sat at 9 a.m.

Mr. Inverarity then summed up the case for the defence. In considering the question of sanity or insanity, the jury must look not to any particular act or circumstance, but to all the circumstances in connection with the matter previous history and the history of his family. Long before the act was committed, the prisoner had shown undoubted evidences of a diseased mind. Four of his relations on the maternal side were insane, and there was therefore a hereditary taint" of insanity. Not only had there been a hereditary taint, but the prisoner had been given to those habits which are the predisposing causes to insanity. For many years he had been suffering from those symptoms which are the undoubted symptoms of insanity. Then referring to the letters which prisoner had written, the learned counsel asked the jury whether, taking those letters as a whole—not looking at detached passages—they thought they were letters which any sane person could have written? Then, again, knowing that Dr. Lisboa had preserved those letters, prisoner went to the drawer in which they were kept, to do what?—to destroy the evidence of his own insanity! The learned counsel put it to the jury to say whether that act was not the act of a madman? It might be said that the prisoner had a motive in committing the murder, but that motive existed, if it existed was, said the learned counsel, a circumstance in prisoner's favour. Then it might be said there was premeditation. The evidence of prisoner's brothers showed that there was no premeditation; but if there were no other evidence than that given by the prisoner's brothers, the jury would remember the circumstance mentioned by Dr. Murphy that an inmate of the Colaba Asylum had concealed a knife in his sleeve for several hours for the purpose of stabbing the doctor. The learned counsel urged that the jury must look at the occurrences of the night of the 16th October—not by themselves, but in the light of the man's previous history, in the light of the previous history of his family, and in the light of all the other circumstances. If the prisoner knew what he had done, and had gone up stairs after the deed and made noise in his brother's room and waked up Pereira? He made no attempt to escape; and it was probable that, had Frederick not ordered him out of the house, prisoner would have remained there and given himself up to the police. The learned counsel's suggestion was that the prisoner made no attempt to escape, and that his brothers were the persons who suggested his escape and packed him off to Goa, sending Pereira to see him off the bunder. For his part the learned counsel did not join the cry that had been raised against the brothers for assisting prisoner to escape; but the direct consequence of that cry was that the brothers, when they came into the witness-box, were extremely chary to make it appear that they had rendered prisoner no assistance to escape. The learned counsel therefore urged the jury to receive their evidence on this point with caution.

The Advocate-General briefly replied upon the case for the defence, arguing that for a considerable portion of the evening of the 16th October prisoner was able to know right from wrong, and that upon the whole evidence called that day, the question was narrowed to this—whether at the moment of striking the blow he knew right from wrong or not?

At the sitting of the Court after luncheon, his Lordship, in summing up to the jury, said he would recall to the minds the main features of the evidence which had gone over nearly five days. His Lordship did not think it was necessary after the line of defence taken, or that it would serve any good purpose, to read over the whole of the evidence. The questions for the consideration of the jury were:—1. Whether the prisoner at the bar inflicted the wound of which Roonan died? 2. Whether there were any circumstances in the case which could reduce the charge of murder to the lesser charge of committing culpable homicide not amounting to murder? 3. Whether supposing the prisoner was the person who murdered Roonan, he was in an unsound state of mind at the time he committed the offence? Though the learned counsel for the defence did not question that the prisoner inflicted the wound which caused Roonan's death, still the Court could not in criminal cases receive any admissions of guilt or construe the silence of counsel into such admissions; and it was the jury would have to be satisfied in their mind upon the evidence whether the prisoner was the man who caused the death of Roonan. His Lordship, as he went on, would read to the jury portions of the evidence which would enable them to come to a conclusion on the points. His Lordship would first recall to the minds of the jury the main incidents in the history of prisoner's life which had taken place before the date of the murder. There could be no doubt that certain members of the family had been afflicted with insanity of one type or another, and that one of them was a violent lunatic. But the law takes all men to be sane until they are proved to be insane There might be insanity in certain members of a family; but the evidence regarding such instances rendered it less likely that any particular member, who was charged with an offence, was insane. His Lordship read from Adrian Britto's evidence the instances in which the prisoner had conducted himself in an eccentric or peculiar manner, and left it to the jury to consider whether these were instances in which insanity broke out at intervals, or whether they were the acts of a man of an extremely irritable and passionate disposition who did not control himself. There were other instances of prisoner's want of control, such as his stabbing his brother Frederick in 1872. As to the evidence of the two brothers, his Lordship said one could not help feeling that, however much they might wish to tell the truth, they were liable, when speaking of general character of the prisoner, to a tendency to exaggerate, although their evidence as to particular acts of violence was entitled to credit. In reading Dr. Lisboa's evidence, his Lordship remarked with reference to the letters written by the prisoner that they were the production of a despairing and frantic state of mind, and showed that the person who wrote them might have been led to commit suicide, but that they showed no desire to commit violence towards any other person. With regard to the prisoner's getting possession of a letter which he had written to Dr. Lisboa and tearing it up—a letter in which he had described the stages of his complaint—his Lordship said he inferred it was rather the act of a sane person, exactly what a sane person would do under similar circumstances. In respect of the medical evidence, his Lordship told the jury that, although they were obliged to the medical gentlemen for coming forward to give their opinions on the different symptoms of insanity, still the law made the jury the sole judges of the soundness or unsoundness of mind of a person charged with a criminal act once. His Lordship then read over the evidence relating to the occurrences of the 16th October last, saying they formed that part of the case to which the jury were to give particular attention. With regard to the wound on the prisoner's thigh, of which he said nothing on the first occasion his brothers were on the upper floor, his Lordship was inclined to the conclusion that the wound was inflicted by the prisoner himself. The jury were reminded of Dr. Pinkerton's remark (that an insane man never admits his insanity) in connection with the remark which prisoner voluntarily made to his brother, "Don't you know I am mad." His Lordship said the jury were to form their own opinion as to whether it was not the prisoner's object, in inflicting the wound upon himself, (if he did so,) and in drawing attention to his own madness, to set up some evidence which, he thought, might tell in his favour. As to the charge against his Lordship told the jury not to trouble themselves about it. There were no circumstances in the case to reduce the crime to that of culpable homicide not amounting to murder: there was no evidence of some grave and sudden provocation; and if the jury believed that prisoner inflicted the wound which caused the death of Roonan, they must find him guilty of the offence charged; but if they believed he did so in an unsound state of mind, they must say that their verdict in the case of murder was not guilty, and cause while in an unsound state of mind, which act would not then be murder. In concluding his remarks at 5-20 p. m., his Lordship told the jury that this was eminently a case in which they must exercise their own judgment; and his Lordship hoped no remarks made by him would be allowed to influence their decision.

The jury, after a consultation in their room of about fifteen minutes' duration, returned a unanimous verdict of Guilty of Murder.

The prisoner, when asked if he had anything to say, made no remark, but looked stolidly about him.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said—Joaquim Charles Britto, after a long and patient consideration of the case, in which they have, I am sure, given their attention to every thing which might have told in your favour, found you guilty of murder. A looking to the whole of the evidence adduced for and against you, and hearing regard to the law, in accordance with their duty, I do not see that they could have returned any other verdict than that of guilty of murder.

His Lordship then pronounced a formal sentence of death, advising prisoner to devote to prayer the time between the passing of the sentence and its being carried into execution on a day to be hereafter fixed.

Prisoner was immediately manacled and led away from the dock.

The Sessions were adjourned at 5-45 p. m. until 10 o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday) morning. A short case, sent up from Oojein, remains to be tried.

THE DRAINAGE COMMISSION.

MR. WALTON'S RE-EXAMINATION.

(*Continued.*)

By Mr. Bell—If your main sewers for a considerable distance up, say to one half the height, were built in cement, instead of hydraulic mortar, as you propose, how far would that affect the estimate of the cost? A. It would increase the cost of the work. Q. They are now built in cement up to the springing? A. Yes.—Q. What would be the difference in the cost supposing the lower part of the sewers were built of concrete blocks? A. I could not say, but the cost would be less. Q. You do not think you could get them made here in Bombay. I know they use them in England, and very effectively, but I do not think you could get them made here.

Mr. Hart—Do you think that native masons would be able to put down a continuous concrete invert?

Mr. Walton—That is not what I understood the question to be. I understood that I was asked if it could be put down in sections dried and formed in a mould. Undoubtedly they could be brought to do the invert in concrete if they were provided with proper means. I do not know what the cost of that would be, but it would be more than my present estimate.

By Mr. Bell—Would it be more than if half the sewers were set in cement? A. I think so.—Q. Do you know how long the principal sewers of the Fort have been built? A. Since 1868.—Q. And can you tell us what is the condition of the bricks in them now? A. I have seen several of them recently, and I think they are in very good condition, as good as the day they were when built.—Q. Are the surfaces quite untouched inside the sewers? A. Yes.

By Mr. Bell—Q. What bricks are they but of? A. Municipal bricks made at Panwell.—Q. Was there any machine-made brick used in them? A. They are not all machine-made bricks, and were well selected before they were used.—Q. Do you think you could get bricks equal to them for carrying out a large system of sewerage in Bombay now? A. I think so.

By Mr. Hart—If they have stood so well, why do you propose to give your new sewers a skin of cement? A. I think that is always important to brickwork when it is exposed to water.

By Mr. Bell—Have you any doubt yourself as to the quality of the bricks and their sufficiency to carry on the works proposed? A. If they are picked bricks, I have not the least doubt about them. I should not take them as they come out of the kilns.—Q. If a careful selection is made, you think the bricks might be safely used? A. Yes.—Q. Have you considered in what parts of the town you would recommend sub-soil drainage? A. Some of the carts about Khetwady and that district.—Q. Do you think that there would be much difficulty in dealing with this sludge? A. I think there would be great difficulty. It would not dry up completely; that is another thing to be considered. I may point out that it is probable that the fæcal matter contains far the greatest portion of the specific matter in the sewage, if not the whole, and as, at the same time, it adds little to the manurial value, that is a strong argument against the use of the sewage.—Q. In the question of free ventilation of sewers into the streets, do you think it would be necessary to have also pipes in connection with the lamp posts? A. I fancy that such pipes would not work.—Q. Why would they not work? A. Because, when they are in connection with lamps as well, the gases will not get up places where it is difficult to get up unless there is some power to draw them up. If you have free openings into the streets you do not want any more than one of the two; I do not think a mixed system or the other, not both systems combined. I should be very much disposed to recommend the system of letting the gases out freely against the system of putting them under control, and so incurring the danger, or chances of danger, attending any system of forced ventilation. The first is that the greater the constraint you put on the sewer gases the greater the chance of a leak and explosion. The second is that, as a medical science goes, we may presume that specific matter cannot be a gas—it must be of the nature of solid particles, or particles *quasi* solid, carried by a gas; the gas itself cannot be specific.—Q. The gas is the power which carries the specific matter? A. It is the carrier of specific matter.—Q. And that is how, with a defective system, the matter finds its way into the houses? A. Yes. The point I wished to put was this, that with water carriage, and keeping the excreta well diluted, there would be very much less likelihood of these solid or *quasi* solid particles passing into the atmosphere than by any system by which the sewage was removed without being diluted with water. There would also be less chance of poisonous and noxious gases given up by the air in the form of powder.—Q. Specific excreta find their way into the sewers? A. Yes.—Q. Supposing the specific matter were taken out and put in settling tanks along with the sewage, and this was defecated by some chemical process, a certain sludge would be left; do you think that that sludge, in the event of its becoming dry, would prove dangerous? A. Well, I should think that would depend on the extent to which defecation was carried.—Q. Decomposition of the excreta in which the specific matters are contained? A. Yes. I should think the greatest danger from specific matter is between the time of the voidance of the excreta and the time of advanced decomposition.—Q. That is to say, the further the sewage, the greater would be the danger from specific matter? A. Yes, and if there were a process by which tolerably fresh sewage were dried up, I should look upon that as rather a dangerous process. It would become the less dangerous, as regards specific matter, the more advanced the decomposition. Then is another point, also, which I might mention, and that is that specific matter might be developed within the small water, and in the next place, there is the danger of surface dryage, by which the choleraic poison may get into the air and be blown about by the winds. These are two of the additional objections to putting sewage on land, which apply specially in India, and there are other objections over and above what exist to putting sewage on land in England.

By Mr. Bell—Do not the same objections hold good against the free ventilation of sewers into the streets? A. No, because in that case you have always moist matter to deal with, whereas if you put it on land there is a risk of its drying up and getting into the air. Keeping it moist is a safeguard. In considering two schemes, one to throw sewage into the sea and the other to put it on land, at equal distances from the city, you have to take into account first which will be the least nuisance of the two, and if you believe the nuisance equal, then it always is the consideration that disposing of sewage on land is a very expensive matter as compared to throwing it into the sea. And, again, if it should be found advisable at any time, you can always offer the sewage for sale at the point where you throw it into the sea as well as at any other point of the kind there.

By Mr. Bell—What state of the tide was that? A. The tide was tolerably low; but I cannot say what stage it was at exactly. I can give you the date and the time; it was on Saturday fortnight, between 8 and 9 in the morning.—Q. Did you find any sewage amongst the rocks? A. No, because it was then the main thing was the creek; that was a very offensive thing indeed, but the rest was of so little moment that in fact I was walking over the flat stones which cover the outlet pipe, and I never noticed it until I looked down and saw a stream coming out below me.—Q. I think you have examined in the laboratory some material which was brought to you and said to be sewage? A. Yes, some mud which Mr. Braham sent to me.—Q. You have analysed that, I believe? A. I have examined it, especially with regard to the amount of organic matter in it. There was about 4½ per cent. in one specimen I received.—Q. Is that a large quantity, or a small quantity? A. A small quantity. I should expect to find that a good quantity in mud.—Q. Would you expect to find as much in detritus taken from any road about Bombay? A. I should think not quite so much, perhaps. It is not so much as you would expect to find in any sewage deposit.—Q. Is that what you call a fair sample of irrigation sewage? A. Yes, it is higher than most of them.—Q. Do you know what the nature of the soil of those fields is? A. I cannot say; I have not examined it.—Q. Is it sandy? A. No, I should think it is clay, but I do not know.

By Mr. Hart—Did you observe anything in mud? A. I cannot say; I have not made any examination.

By Mr. Bell—There is another proposition before the Commission, viz—to form filter beds for the purpose of intermittent downward filtration, which would necessitate the making up of filter beds over an extensive area. Can you inform the Commission what the probable cost would be of making the filter beds requisite to dispose of, say a million gallons of sewage a day? A. That I cannot say; I can tell you the size of the tanks required to hold the total amount of sewage.

By the President—What would be the size of the tanks. A. 500 ft. long, 20 ft broad, and 5ft. deep.

By Mr. Bell—Is that supposing the treatment was according to Hille's process? A. It would do for any process, where you had to collect the whole of the sewage of the town in 24 hours.

By the President—How many tanks would be required? A. Two would be sufficient, but you ought to have a third as a rest tank.

By Mr. Bell—Do you know the nature of the soil at places where the intermittent downward filtration system has been carried out at home? A. No, I have had no practical experience of those things.

By the President—Have you any idea what sand beds for filtration of the sewage would cost per acre? A. I cannot say. It is merely a matter of estimate. I could give it to the Commission afterwards.—Q. What would the sand cost? A. Five rupees a brass.—Q. How much would the sand required for 60 acres cost, allowing a depth of 6ft.? A. Rs. 13,000 per acre, and for the 60 acres, Rs. 7,80,000.

By Mr. Bell—How would you propose carrying the sewage from Love Grove to Sion or Coorla, supposing it to be taken there? A. By a cast iron pipe.—Q. Allowing it to flow by gravitation or by force? A. By force.—Q. Do you know what the diameter of the pipe would be? A. I should think at least 15 years.

By the President.—Have you any idea what the cost of the pipe and laying it down would be? A. I made an estimate and gave it to Mr. Crawford. I think the whole scheme would be 43 lacs.—Q. Eleven lacs in excess of your estimate for the scheme which you propose? A. Yes.—Q. And the extension to Coorla, what would that cost? A. I have not gone into that. I fancy we should have quite enough to do when we got it to Sion.

This concluded Mr. Walton's re-examination.

Dr. Lyon was next examined:—

By the President—You are Surgeon Major in the Bombay Medical Service, Chemical Analyser to Government, and Professor of Chemistry at the Grant Medical College? A. Yes.—Q. Will you explain to the Commission your opinion of a water-carriage system for the removal of excreta? A. I think it would be best, in the first instance, to point out that there are two dangers attending the carriage of excreta,—the danger from products of decomposition, and the danger from specific matters, and it is necessary that these two dangers should be recognised and distinguished from one another before you can form a correct estimate as to the value of any system of removal of night-soil.—Q. Will you explain first your view as to the value which a water-carriage system possesses, generally? A. In the first place, it offers a prospect of a much more complete removal than you would be likely to get by any other method. With a properly conducted system of water carriage, I should think you would be much more likely to get a thorough removal of night-soil and excreta generally than by any other system of removal.—Q. And more rapid too? A. Of course it would be more rapid, unless you had a very elaborate system of collection and removal, which would be practically unattainable. Then, again, comparing a system of removing excreta by water-carriage with any system for removing excreta without protection from decomposition, I should say the system of water-carriage would have the advantage because the sewage would be very much diluted; and would be removed rapidly, and there would be, therefore, less chance of decomposition occurring than for example, with the present system, which is to expose the excreta in a solid form, exposed to a high temperature, and with only a small amount of moisture instead of a large amount. Then, also, with a water-carriage system there is this point to be considered, that so far as medical science goes, we may presume that specific matter cannot be a gas—it must be of the nature of solid particles, or particles *quasi* solid, carried by a gas; the gas itself cannot be specific.—Q. The gas is the power which carries the specific matter? A. It is the carrier of specific matter.—Q. And that is how, with a defective system, the matter finds its way into the houses? A. Yes. The point I wished to put was this, that with water carriage, and keeping the excreta well diluted, there would be very much less likelihood of these solid or *quasi* solid particles passing into the atmosphere than by any system by which the sewage was removed without being diluted with water. There would also be less chance of poisonous and noxious gases given up by the air in the form of powder.—Q. Specific excreta find their way into the sewers? A. Yes.—Q. Supposing the specific matter were taken out and put in settling tanks along with the sewage, and this was defecated by some chemical process, a certain sludge would be left; do you think that that sludge, in the event of its becoming dry, would prove dangerous? A. Well, I should think that would depend on the extent to which defecation was carried.—Q. Decomposition of the excreta in which the specific matters are contained? A. Yes. I should think the greatest danger from specific matter is between the time of the voidance of the excreta and the time of advanced decomposition.—Q. That is to say, the further the sewage, the greater would be the danger from specific matter? A. Yes, and if there were a process by which tolerably fresh sewage were dried up, I should look upon that as rather a dangerous process. It would become the less dangerous, as regards specific matter, the more advanced the decomposition. Then is another point, also, which I might mention, and that is that specific matter might be developed within the small water, and in the next place, there is the danger of surface dryage, by which the choleraic poison may get into the air and be blown about by the winds. These are two of the additional objections to putting sewage on land, which apply specially in India, and there are other objections over and above what exist to putting sewage on land in England.

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By Mr. Hart—Did you

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Dollars 5,000 000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 650,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and INTEREST allowed. FIXED DEPOSITS received on the following terms, viz. :—

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Bombay, 10th April 1875.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL,
THE ADELPHI FAMILY HOTEL, AND
THE VICTORIA HOTEL,
PROPRIETOR, PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.

MR. CAWASJEE PALLONJEE, the son of the late old Pallonjee Pestonjee, the well-known Proprietor of the above Popular HOTELS, begs most respectfully to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and to the European Gentry generally, that he has, in deference to the expressed wishes of most of his late father's friends and admirers, and with the object and desire to perpetuate his father's good name in connection with these Hotels, at a very considerable cost now become the sole purchaser and owner thereof.

Mr. Cawasjee will endeavour to treat his patrons with the same courtesy and attention which was so characteristic of his good father, and this, coupled with long experience and intimate acquaintance with the routine and management of the Hotels in his father's lifetime, will, he trusts, be a sufficient guarantee of the Hotels being carried on upon the principles inculcated by his worthy father.

ARRIAGES AND HORSES KEPT ON THE PREMISES, AT THE RAILWAY STATIONS AND BUNDER.

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MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now open to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum; also BUNGALOWS TO LET, viz, Bund Side Rs. 2-0, Keep Sake Rs. 175, Watlin Lodge, Rs. 300, and several others.

NOTICES.

THE Undersigned begs to state that he has received a fresh consignment of celebrated HINK'S Patent Duplex K. O. Punkah Protector Hanging and TABLE LAMPS in great variety; they are burnt without smoke and perfectly storm-proof.

The Chimnies are guaranteed not to break from heat.

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THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

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WHIPS, SPURS,
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MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

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Bombay, December, 1875.

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IT is a purely and carefully prepared. VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
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Full Directions accompany each bottle.
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BRONCHITIS!!! COUGHS!!! COLDS!!! &c., cured with a few doses of NEWTON-MASON'S HOREHOUND and LINSEED LINCTUS. The great cure for Coughs, of years' standing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Colds, Difficulty of Breathing, Diphtheria, Inflamed, Sore, and Ulcerated Throats, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough and all diseases of the lungs and air-passages. Thousands of persons have been cured of their coughs by its magic influence on the bronchial tubes, et will relieve the most distressing cough in two minutes, as its effects are magical speedily dissolving the congealed phlegm, and causing free expectoration, thereby giving that inestimable boon, a comfortable night's sleep to sufferers. It is also a sure preventive against consumption. So ask for Newton-Mason's Patent Horehound and Linseed Linctus.

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Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, a NUMBER of HORSES broken to single and double harness, and also for saddle.

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HIGHEST AMOUNT of NOURISHMENT in the
MOST DIGESTIBLE AND CONVENIENT FORM.
SAVORY & MOORE,
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German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time.....Rs. 30 each.

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from .....Rs.	800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ¾ and Minute Repeaters ..... ,,	800 to ,, 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches ..... ,,	400 to ,, 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers ..... ,,	550 ,, 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.—MANILLA ROPE and other CORDAGE. Apply to
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FINE ART GALLERY,
HUMMUM STREET.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, 22nd instant, Mr. LOUIS FRANK will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION the whole of his STOCK of OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLORS, OLEOGRAPHS, CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS, and STOCK-IN-TRADE, to the highest bidders, without limit or reserve.

MERRY XMAS.

For the BEST! CHEAPEST!! and MOST VARIED!!! DISPLAY of XMAS CARDS,
XMAS NOVELTIES,
XMAS BON BONS,
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XMAS BAGS,
XMAS BOXES,
SPA GOODS, SACHETS, FANCY GOODS,
HLLY! IVY!
and
ORNAMENTS FOR XMAS TREES,
JUST ARRIVED,
Visit the
CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

WANTED.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent PRACTICAL ENGINEER, accustomed to the working of Hydraulic Machinery for the Presses of Wales Press Company, Limited.

Applications, stating salary expected, and accompanied by references, to be addressed to the Undersigned.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Prince of Wales Press Company, Limited.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE Directors of the NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, before resuming pressing operations, will receive TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the Cotton Presses, Finishers, Engines, Boilers and Pumps in their Press Building in the Fort, up till THURSDAY, the 10th January next.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers
Bombay, 10th December 1877.

NOTICE.—With the permission of Government, a portion of the late Cotton Green on the north side of the Tulsiwaey Company's stables at Colaba has been marked out into Plots FOR PITCHING TENTS, for temporary residences. Particulars can be learnt on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

MUNOHERJEE COWASJEE MURZBAN, A.I.C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 8th December 1877.

D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,
DRUGGISTS, DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

DRUGS, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical preparations, Patent Medicines, Nursery, Toilet, Smokers' and Household Requisites, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Medicated Confectionery and a variety of miscellaneous articles always in stock.

Prescriptions carefully and promptly dispensed at any time during the day or night.

Up-country orders (which should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay) receive immediate attention.

TERMS—MODERATE.

For further particulars apply to
D. FERNANDES AND COMPANY,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

ESTABLISHED IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON IN 1815 AND IN INDIA IN 1842.

BOMBAY PRICE LIST.—(INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES.)

The amount of Duty and Dues on Wines, Spirits, Cordials, &c., at per case of one doz. qts. or two doz. pints is as follows:—

On Clarets and Burgundies, Rs. 2; German Still Wines, Sherries, and Ports, Rs. 3; Sparkling Wines, Rs. 5; Spirits and Cordials, Rs. 8. Town Dues, As 8 per case.

These Cash Charges we cover in our rices by general request, but include no Profit on the Advance, nor can we take Discount off them.

BOMBAY HOUSE:—DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
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PATRONS.

H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

THE ADMIRALTY,
SEVERAL OWNERS OF INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN S.S. LINES,
THEB. I. S. N. Co. FOR SOME OF THEIR SHIPS.
Seventy Regimental Messes, and the undermentioned Club Houses, &c. &c.

THE BOMBAY.	THE ATHENÆUM.	THE CAWNPORE.	THE TIRHOOT PLANTERS.
THE REFORM.	THE HIMALAYA.	THE SIRHIND.	
THE WINDHAM.	THE NYNEE TAL.	THE TUTICORIN.	THE WESTERN INDIA

MEMO OF TERMS.

An Order for Five Cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE

3 months' Credit, without Discount to approved Buyers.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

Single dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value

N. B.—Forwarding Charges we add. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when dispatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine, Spirits, &c., &c., that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.

To prevent delay, Constituents when ordering are requested, in the event of any particular Brand not being in stock, to state whether the nearest quality may be substituted.

☞ *N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

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MR. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street, Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni and Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGUR, near Crawford Markets.

BORDEAUX—Red.

IN BOTTLE.

| CASH. Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid. Qts. Rs. A. | Pts. Rs. A. | | CREDIT. Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid. Qts.